Triendly to England.

The Rome correspondent of THE SUN telegraphs that he learns from diplomatic sources that Greece, in addition to offering guarantees not to intern Serbian or allied forces, promises also partial demobilization of the Greek army, retaining part of her troops under mob-dization in order to provide for her own defence. At the same time Greece refuses to intervene in favor of the Allies

unless to intervene in favor of the Affect unless her own interests are threatened.

The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Greek reply is "friendly, meets the Entente Powers' demands and gives all guarantees that are considered essential."

that King Constantine has been suc-cessful in his main contention, which was that Greece should remain neutral. Athens public opinion is considering the possibility that Bulgaria will attempt to annex Greek as well as Serbian Macedonia, in which case Greece, with her army at least partially mobilized, would at once take the field to defend her territory, an action which would align her definitely on the side of the Entente.

STRIKE FOR RAILWAY.

Bulgar-Teuton Forces Advance of Mitrovica-Uskub Line.

London, Nov. 25.—The Austro-Hungarian army commanded by Gen. von Koevess, which took Mitrovica, has advanced through that city to the second control of th vanced through that city to the south on the east bank of the Sitnica and is near Vucitrn. Meanwhile the German-Bulgarian forces which have been fighting on the edge of the Kossovo Plain are preparing to cross the Sit-

The Mitrovica-Uskub railway, alread The Mitrovica-Uskub railway, already in the possession of the Austro-German forces at its northern terminal and from Kacanik south to Uskub, is apparently the objective of the present Austro-German-Bulgarian movements in this region. The section of the railway still
remaining in the hands of the Serbians south of Mitrovica, a stretch of
roughly fifty-five miles, follows the valley of the Sitnica for the northern half
of this distance. The entire stretch of
road cannot be cleared of the Serbians
table there have been driven completely until these have been driven completely from the Kossovo Plain and from the heights to the north of Kacanik.

Montenegrine Repulsed.

The Vienna War Office announces today that the Austrian forces operating southwest of Sjenica and have cross the Montenegrin frontier, which means that they have crossed the Lim, prob ably near Brodurevo. Details of the pri

captured by the Austro-German-Bul-garian forces in the taking of Mitrovica and Pristina are given in the German and Austrian official statements to-day. The number of Serbians taken prisoner at Mitrovica is given by these state-ments at 10,000, along with a large amount of railway rolling stock, artil-kry and other material. At Pristina the figures given are around 7,000.

The Austrian official statement fol-

We repulsed the Montenegrins southwest of Sjenica and crossed the Monte-negrin frontier.

At Mitrovica the Austro-Hungarians

captured 10,000 Serbians, six mortars, twelve field guns, a variety of vehicles, ammunition, seven railway engines and 130 railway wagons and other material. Advancing through Mitrovica, an Austro-Hungarian column reached the district of Vucitra (a few miles south of Mitrovica). South of Vucitra the German-Bul-

garian forces are on the point of cross-ing the Sitnica. In the fighting at Pristina 6,800 prisoners and six guns were captured.

The Berlin Report. The German official statement says: The army under Gen. von Koevess took about 10,000 Serbians and nine-teen cannon near Mitrovica. In the Pristina swamps and on the Sitnica rivers 7,400 prisoners and six cannon fell into our hands. The amount of war material and other supplies taken

The communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night regarding the opera-tions of the army of the Orient says: On the day of November 23 our troops had an engagement in the re-gion of Bruzik, east of Krivolak, with the Bulgarian forces. The latter were

The Times correspondent telegraphing rom Monastir under date of November

"The Bulgarians have not renewed their activity on the Prilep front. Firing was heard to-day southeast of Prilep. It is suggested that somebody has go behind the Bulgarians and is threatening their line of communications."

BULGARS ACCUSED.

German Commander Demands End of Outrages Against Serbs.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Gen. von Mackensen has notified Gen. Jekov of the Bulgarian army that hor-rible cruelties perpetrated by Bulgarian troops on the Serbian population are endangering the rear of the army in the conquered districts and has peremptorily demanded that the outrages be stopped The same correspondent says the Aus trians are strengthening their fortifica-tions and are digging intrenchments along the Rumanian frontier.

GRENADE THROWERS ACTIVE.

Fighting in France Limited to Ar tillery and Bomb Exchanges.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS. Nov. 25 .- Fighting with hand grenades and artillery exchanges were the only activity on the front to-day. The afternoon communiqué was as fol

In the Artois and in Lorraine there was fighting last night with hand gre-nades in several districts. Our artillery directed an effective fire against machine gun emplacements in the region of the Fraize Valley, in the Somme, and in the region of Royce, at the station at Beauvraignes and at

Laucourt.
On the rest of the front there was the usual artillery fighting. The official communique issued by th War Office to-night says:

There is no event of importance to DANES TO WATCH REEXPORTS

Make Pact With Britain Not to Re ship "Certain Goods."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, via London, Nov. 25.— The folowing official statement was issued here to-day: "The conclusion of a new Anglo-

Danish commercial arrangement made a favorable impression. It is un-derstood that am arrangement has been made between the British Foreign Office and representatives of the Merchants'
Guild and the Chamber of Manufacturers
of Copenhagen by which the latter guarantee that certain goods needed by Denmark will not be reexported."

SUVLA BAY BLUNDERER; "WHO?" ASKS BRITAIN

Officer Lost Commission for Tactics That Led to Dardanelles Disaster, but Identity Is Hidden and People Want No "Nameless Scapegoat."

Bay.

Precious Hours Wasted.

urks, who were occupied by the flerce shting opposite the Anzac lines, were

taken almost completely by surprise.

Their resistance was comparatively a weak one, and the landing was easily the most successful of any made at the Dardanelles. At a time when minutes were precious hours were wasted. The passion for drill was indulged to the full. Resiments were set to digging

the course of a few invaluable hours. The value of the surprise was frittered

"For that an anonymous soldier has

LONG MISSING ADMIRAL SAFE

Troubridge, Unreported Since Bel

grade Fight, Cables "All's Well,"

Russian artillerymen has arrived from

British, French and Russian artillerymen assisted the Serbians at Belgrade when that city was attacked by the

Austro-German forces at the beginning of the present drive. After the city fel

nothing was heard from any of the three detachments for some time. On Novem-

ber 24 a despatch from Salonica an

nounced that the French detachment, numbering 105 officers and men, had

arrived at Monastir after covering th

315 miles from Belgrade on foot and

Held-Priests Imprisoned.

and overcoats.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN. London, Nov. 10.—The press is in-sistently urging the Government to re-veal the name of the General responsible for the Suvia Bay disaster. Every one for the Suvia Bay disaster. Every one is seeking to know the name of the man

is seeking to know the name of the man who is deprived of his commission because he commanded at Suvia Bay on August 6. A dozen names have been confidently mentioned, but no one seems to know just who the man is. The Weekly Dispatch has the following to say on the subject:

"Why does the Government seek to preserve the secret? If the driver of an express train makes a mistake and causes the death of a score of passengers his name is made public at once. He not infrequently serves a sentence for manslaughter, the railway company concerned striving by all means in its power to vindicate its system and to show that the mishap was due to a pershow that the mishap was due to a per-sonal error. Sympathy with such a man in his grief and humiliation does public condemnation and punishment The law demands that he shall be punished, if only to encourage the others.

"The mistake of Suvia Bay has involved the allied Powers in a trouble of the first magnitude. Sir Edward Grey has told the House of Commons and the world at large that an important vic-tory was needed to swing the Balkan States to the side of the Entente Powers. The operation at Suvia Bay gave promise of an advantage at least substantial enough to hold the balance even; it might have led to results that would have swung the scales in our favor.

Responsibility Not One Man's.

Responsibility Not One Mam's.

"The lost opportunity secreted by these vague words can only be outlined in the most sketchy fashion, but the barest outline will convince anybody that no single person should be made the nameless scapegoat. It begins with the landing of British troops on Gallipoli peninsula, on April 25. Formidable preparations had been made to prevent that landing, and it was only by a miracle of courage and pertinacity that the British troops got a footing there. Provision of even this possibility had been made at the main landing places at Cape Helles and the bold invaders found themselves at once faced with

Suffering enormous losses, they scaled cliffs that have been likened to the heights of Quebec; with the essential difference that Quebec was surprised, while the cliffs of Gaba Tepe were bravely defended. They penetrated every line of defence that had been prepared, and some of them got half way across the peninsula to their objective at Maidos before they were turned back by a Turkish army of three times their strength which had been hurried to the spot. Not 20,000 men in all were landed at Gaba Tepe; had they been 40,000 they would have beaten the Turks in the open and marched across the peninsula to take Maidos. No man who took part in the landing but will tell you the same thing.

who took part in the landing but will tell you the same thing.

"As it was they retired fighting to places as near the beach as they dared to go and then dug in. Their intrench-ments were made in places dictated by necessity and not by choice. There they stayed and defended their footing, necessity and not by choice. There they stayed and defended their footing, waiting for the backing that never came. So far from being reenforced one brigade of them was withdrawn from their landing place to participate in an attack made on Achi Baba within a fortnight of the first landing. They returned to Anzac Cove, covered with glory but sadly weskened in numbers.

"For many weeks the efforts of the aillied forces were concentrated upon forcing the main position at Achi Baba. The official despatches reveal fully the part assigned to the men of Anzac in these operations. They had so many thousand Turks before them, and when an attack was made at Cape Helles these Turks must be kept occupied so fully that not one of them should be withdrawn to strengthen the defences of Achi Baba.

of Achi Baba Australasia's Answer.

"But insistence on the military possibilities of the Anzac position was now made. Col. St. Clair Cameron, an experienced officer of the British army, a former Senator of the Commonwealth and the military adviser of Gen. Birdwood, came to London with a report and recommendations. The main features of that report were published in the papers of Australasia to serve as a recruiting of Australasia to serve as a recruiting appeal. They set forward the fact that the Turkish lines of communication might be cut between Anzac and Maidos if the forces then at Anzac received sufficient support. The response made in Australasia to that appeal may be gathered from the fact that over 200,000

men have either been despatched or are preparing to go from Australasia and New Zealand to the Dardanelles. "The penetration of the Sea of Mar-mora by British submarines favored the plan still further, and the attempt to plan still further, and the attempt to carry it out was represented by the landing at Suvla Bay. The way was prepared for that operation by the Anzacs in a series of wonderful feats of arms. They drew the main forces of the Turks away to their right by the fiercest charges that have been made in the history of warfare. The First Brigade and part of the Second took the almost impregnable Lone Pine trenches in most impregnable Lone Pine trenches in a fight, the dim outline of which is portrayed by the award of seven Victoria Crosses. Next to them the Sixth Bat

trayed by the award of seven Victoria Crosses. Next to them the Sixth Battalion expended itself in a fruitless charge on the mysterious, well defended German officers' trench. Not a man reached that trench.

"The charge of the Light Horse from Russell's Top across the neck to Hill Baby 600 is one of the epics of the war in Gallipoli. Capt. Bean, the 'Australian Eyewitness.' has told that while it lasted, and for some hours afterward, every Turk in the neighborhood was pinned to the defence of the position. He also stated that it lasted just a quarter of an hour. The sum of these oper-

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SAYS IF ALLIES WIN IT WILL BE IN WEST

Where Victory Lies, Col. Repington Thinks.

BALKAN TIME WASTED"

Tepe was to cover the landing further north and the attacks made by the remainder of the Anzac forces upon the heights of Sari Bair.

"The strong positions the Turks had prepared between Anzac Cove and Anafarta inland from Suvia Bay were only weakly defended. The rush of the New Zealanders and the Gurkhas carried the two Tabletop Hills and Bauchop's Hill, and with an undeniable impetus they stormed and carried the crest of Chanuk Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Nov. 25 .- Col. Repington the military critic of the Times, in dorses the quiet confidence expressed by Mr. Bonar Law the other day Hill, and with an undenlable impetus they stormed and carried the crest of Chanuk Bair itself. The Fourth Brigade, after a wonderful night march, in which little opposition was encountered, established itself in good positions for cooperation with the newly landed forces at Suvia Bay. regarding the outlook for the war, which, the writer declares, can have only one end-a victory for the Allies if correct principles of strategy are followed.

"I hope and believe that the Britis War Council will not again act contrary to the advice of the Genera "That landing was effected with an ease that might well arouse the envy of the original invaders of Gallipoli. The Staff, as in the case of the Salonica expodition," he says.

After discussing the various theatre of the war Col. Repington continues: victory will so to whichever side most railway. consistently acts on that belief."

full. Ragiments were set to digging trenches in places that were totally use-less in view of the actual object of the whole series of operations. Blunders on the grand scale followed one another in He admits that the German advance in the Balkans is a fine political coup tary leaders, discouraged by the insuper of some manifest military advantages, able obstacles encountered in attempt but says he does not believe that any ing to make any appreciable advance or great German force will cross the Bosporus, but that the Germans will rather "For that an anonymous soldier has been deprived of his command. The hopeless muddle made of the various nocturnal expeditions, made in an attempt to cooperate with the men from Anzac, does not bear telling. Night marching through rough and unknown country is not easy for the best and most seasoned troops; the men of Suvia Bay found it almost impossible. The plans were had and badly executed. They failed. There is a joint responsibility here. supply leaders, arms and munitions to the Turks and strengthen them with a nucleus of German troops and direct them against one or more of three objectives, namely, the Causasus, Egypt and the East.
"It is vital," he says, "that the Allies shall not allow themselves to be diverted

in the most sketchy fashion, but the barest outline will convince anybody that no single person should be made the nameless ecapegoat. It begins with the landing of British troops on Gallipoli peninsula, on April 25. Formidable preparations had been made to prevent that landing, and it was only by a miracle of courage and pertinactly that the British troops got a footing there. Provision of event his possibility had been made to prevent that landing, and it was only by a miracle of courage and pertinactly had been made at the main landing places at Cape Helles and the bold invaders for the helles and the bold invaders for the helles of the hell of the special provision of event his possibility had been made at the main landing places at Cape Helles and the bold invaders for the miniature Gibraltar of Mount Achi Baba.

Achi Baba.

The long sighted German designers of the factors of the defence of Gallipoli wers in the bold invaders of the landing to the help of the landing places of the defence of Gallipoli wers all the defence of Gallipoli wers in the single of the landing places of the defence of Gallipoli wers in the single gold of the landing places of the defence of Gallipoli wers all the defence of Gallipoli wers in the single gold of the landing places of the landing plac

Office Declares French Aided

British in Cheeking Attacks. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 25 .- The French War

Office's communiqué to-night says of the expeditionary corps at the Dardanelles: The enemy has shown increasing activity for some days. On November 21, after a violent bombardment, he attempted three successive attacks on the British front to retake the trenches which he lost on November 15. His efforts failed entirely. Decimated by the fire of the infantry and of the British artillery, to which was joined the fire of the neighboring French artillery and mitrailleuses, he retired leaving on the field and retired, leaving on the field nu-

merous dead.
On both sides the subterranean warfare continues with the same activity. On November 21 we exploded a camouflet (counter mine) with suc-cess. On November 22 our sappers encountered a Turkish mine gallery and put the enemy workers to flight. We immediately prepared and exploded a mine chamber, which de-

stroyed the enemy work.

During the entire day of November 23 there was intense infantry fire, bombardment and throwing of grenades on the part of the Turks. The Turks, although resupplied with munitions, appeared to be nervous. Harassed by our aviators, who bomthe Constantinople-Dedea ghatch railway, and their construc-tions damaged by the monitors and light craft, which bombarded frequently, they were kept on the alert continually and were obliged to opcontinually and were obliged pose us with important forces.

TEUTONS FREE EX-ENVOY'S SON. passing through the enemy's lines, the march lasting thirty-seven days. Lieut, Goschen, Liberated Throng!

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BELGIANS OF NOTE ARRESTED. Mr. Gerard, on Way Home, Ill. Statesman's Sister and 4 Officers

Specia! Cable Despatch to THE SEN. LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail tele-PARIS, Nov. 25.—It has been learned here that the German authorities at Brussels have arrested Mile. Juliette Renkin, sister of the Belgian Minister of Colonies. Four retired officers, Gen. Jansen, Gen. Van Svrange, Gen. de Fauconval and Col. Brassine have also been arrested.

Two Jesuits, Fathers de Vroye and Dutrup, have been sentenced to fifteen months in prison. The charge is that they ornamented a prospectus of St. Michael's College with the Belgian national colors.

Correspondent of the Bally Main tenders apply that Lieut. Goschen, Son of Sr. William Edward Goschen, British Ambassador at Berlin, who was wounded and captured early in the war, has been released through the efforts of Ambassador Gerard and has arrived at The Hague on his way to England. He is escorted by Dr. Ohnesorg, surgeon of the American Embassy at Berlin.

Lieut. Goschen's health is impaired as a result of the solitary confinement imposed on him and the reaction result ing when he was released has affected his nerves.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON ISLE IN DWINA

France and North Sea Are Reports From Petrograd Indicate Germans Are Withdrawing in Northern Sector.

ICE SHELLED, MANY LOST

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 26 .- German and Russian war reports received yesterday indicate activity along the whole Russo-Gall clan front, the most violently contested point being at the village of Bersemu ende, on the southern end of the Dahle Island in the Dwina River, about five miles southeast of Riga. It has been aken twice in the last two days by the Germans, and from yesterday's report it

is not certain who is in possession. The Russians claim to be making headway on the entire front from Riga to Lake Swenton, west of Dwinsk. Their further assertion that they have driven "On all the main fronts the cituation the Germans back at Kemmern indicates is most hopeful, although not brilliant. that the Russian front still reaches west I insist that the west and the North of Riga beyond Schlok to a point twen-Sea are the decisive theatres and that ty-five miles along the Riga-Winday

A despatch to the Morning Post from Petrograd intimates that German mili even to hold their positions along the Riga-Dwinsk front, have decided to drop back beyond Mitau. The evacuation of Mitau, it is reported, has already been

pattalion of Austrians by the device of sombarding the ice on which their enenies were attempting to cross the river. of this same incident is contained in the Petrograd report, which says that 100 Austrians were killed by being driven nto the river and shot at while attempt

The Russian official statement gives The Russian official statement given out yesterday in Petrograd follows:

The Germans yesterday attempted to advance toward Kemmern, but were repulsed. Near the farm at Bersemuende our troops took 100 German prisoners, six machine guns, and captured a hill. From the district southwest to Lake Swenton our troops made headway.

troops made headway.

In the Smorgon district east of Wilna the enemy artillery developed violent firing in some places.

South of Wilna in the Pinsk region on the right bank of the Strumen River the enemy attacked Komora, but were repulsed.

Novo-Podcherevitchi, on the left

Novo-Podcherevitchi, on the left bank of the Styr, after a series of engagements remained in our hands.

Near Sjenikowice, on the Strypa, part of our troops attacked the enemy and drove him to the river. With his back to the river the enemy was partly annihilated by our fire, remnants being drowned. In their attempts to escape across the river more than 100 were killed.

On the rest of the front in Galicia, there have been lively artillery

cia, there have been lively artillery duels at various points. The enemy has been making constant use of tear projectiles.

The official German statement yester day is as follows: Army group of Field Marshal von

oners has been increased to nine officers and 750 men, and booty taken to machine gun Army group of Prince Leopold and Gen. von Linsingen: The situation is

Two German aviators, essaving to fly over the Russian lines near Dwinsk to make observations, have frozen to death in a marsh back of the Russian front.

hen descended. Cossacles who had been watching it followed it on bicycles. Be- Spaniards who, he said, delight fore they could find the aviators, how- ing to create complications by ever, they had frozen to death. The ing rumors reflecting upon the dignity aeroplane was not damaged.

ITALIANS MAKE NEW GAINS NEAR GORITZ

Stronghold in Podgora District.

GERMANY DEAF TO ALLY

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN against an

An enemy aeroplane bombarded
Tolmezzo. There were no casualties
and only slight damage resulted.
On the heights northwest of Goritz
the fighting continued vigorously.
Our zone of occupation was enlarged. as new trenches were taken. A coun

four prisoners were taken.

is pressing them hard.

Germany's refusal to aid Austria on the Italian front is said to have been instigated by Prince von Buelow, former Imperial Chancellor, whose recent visit to Switzerland is believed to have had for one of its objects are attempted. s pressing them hard. for one of its objects an attempt to lear she now refuses to aid her ally.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

Vienna Tella of Ceaseless Onslaughts by the Italians.

VIENNA, via London. Nov. 25.—The Austrian report on the operations on the Italian front is as follows: Bitter fighting is proceeding in the

enemy has uninterruptedly attacked with strong forces. Repeatedly the Italians entered our positions, but were always ejected—the last time after night fishting lasting many hours—by our brave Alpine regiments, the Seventh and Twenty-seventh.

in the evening, when the Honveds succeeded in regaining and maintaining our position.

The Goritz bridgehead as well as have been kept under severe artillery

Two of our airmen have dropped bombs on Tolmezzo.

After the machine, which was of the albatross type, was allowed to pass the Russian batteries it was cut off by a flock of Russian air craft.

The German machine flew about over a marsh frantically for some time and then descended. Cossacies who had been venture in the war. He censured certain

Push Lines Closer to the

The tax on salt, the production of which is a Government monopoly in Italy, already represents an annual income of \$0,000,000 lire (about \$18,000,-

Rome, Nov. 25 .- The Italian advance against Goritz made further progress to-day to the south and the northwest of the city. The forces which took the summit of the Podgora heights extended their conquests northwest of the city, taking further trenches in the course of vigorous fighting and holding them against an Austrian attempt at a coun-

The official report issued at the War Office to-night follows: There have been artillery duels and infantry operations in the zone be-tween the Adige and the Brenta.

as new tremes were taken. A counter attack was repulsed.

On the Carso plateau some progress was made between Boschini and Peteano (north of Monte San Michele) and also toward San Martino (south of the mountain). Fifty-

four prisoners were taken.
Austrian prisoners from the Goritz
region report that the two railway stations of the city were completely demolished by the Italian bombardment,
As a result of the bombardment, the
prisoners say, trains now can be run only as far as Vertoiba, four miles from Goritz.

The Germans are constructing a strong line of trenches in their rear. Miles of wire entanglements are being set up, it is said, to the rear of their present positions. They are also busy building military railways from their battle line here to the interior of Germany.

A report from Copenhagen declares that the Russian troops defending the Styr River in Volhynia drowned a whole battalian of the strong declares are strong to aid her ally in this quarter; the necessary troops are not available and Germany is not at war with Italy. As a result of Germany's position it is possible that the Austrians will be compelled to retire and give up the battalian of the strong declares. been interposing to the Italian advance.
This Italian offensive, heretofore belittled by the Austrians, now evidently

whether appreciable Italian successes, including the permanent occupation of Goritz, would atisfy Italian public opinion. It is evident that Prince von Bue-low hopes that the war between Italy and Austria will not be continued longer, if considerable territory is gained by the Italian before winter. Hence Ger-many would be benefited in the future

Bitter fighting is proceeding in the district between the mouth of the Wippach and San Martino. It continues day and night.

North of Monte San Michele the

Italian attacks on Monte San Michele failed. Near San Martino the fighting fluctuated all day until late

fire. Several enemy battalions which attacked Oslavia (northeast of Pod-gora) were repulsed. Two companies were destroyed.



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ITALY'S TAXES GO HIGHER.

Incomes Pay 1 Per Cent.-Daty or Salt Is Increased.

DR. GREIL TO SEE U. S. ENVOY

Woman Survivor to Tell Mr. Page

woman who was aboard the Italian liner Ancona when that vessel was attacked in the Mediterranean by a submarine, will tell her story to Ambas. sador Page at Rome to-morrow. In her previously reported statement she declared that the submarine shelled the steamship while the passengers were trying to escape in the lifeboats.

Lieutenast-Commander Jackson, assistant naval attache of the American Embassy at Rome, is here to help gather evidence regarding the sinking of the Ancona. ROME, Nov. 25.—A special new war tax was promulgated to-day by royal decree.

Incomes are taxed 1 per cent. Con-tractors' profits are taxed from 10 to 20 per cent., and taxes on bicycles, matches and salt are increased.

Peace Meeting Is News to Grey, Special Cable Despatch to Tan Str.
London, Nov. 25.—In the House of commons to-day Sir Edward Grey sald that he had no information regarding the proposed international peace meet. Woman Survivor to Tell Mr. Page
How U Boat Sank the Ancona.

Naples, Nov. 25.—Dr. Cecile L.
Greil, of New York city, the American

Naples, Nov. 25.—Dr. Cecile L.

Greil, of New York city, the American

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possess a personality which far outpoints the price

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The fact is-

Saks \$20 clothes do not carry around the unwonted earmarks of price. But they do carry with them the imprint of character, in the cut and the making. And that is an achievement in \$20 clothes, as extraordinary as it is rare. We have introduced into both suits and overcoats at this popular figure such elegancies of tailoring and finish as you cannot find in any other clothes at the price, let the search lead where it may!

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On December 1st, the Men's Hat Shop will be temporarily moved to another location to make room for Christmas Novelties. To effect immediate clearance in some lines of Hats we have marked them

at great reductions

Men's Fine Derby Hats at \$1.65

Included are Hats of the late Fall and Winter styles from our regular stock, also a number of "seconds" of highgrade Derbies, so called only because they are a little lighter in weight than the maker's standard. You will probably agree with us that being lightweight is a virtue rather than a fault in a Derby.

Soft Hats reduced to \$1.25

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American Velour Hats at \$2.95 Blue, green, black, brown, or smoke.

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